



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

**QUESTIONS
AND
ANSWERS**

No. 73

FRIDAY 16 AUGUST 2019

(The Questions and Answers Paper published for the first sitting day in each week will contain, by number and title, all unanswered questions, together with questions to which answers have been received on the previous sitting and any new questions. On subsequent days, new questions are printed, as are questions to which answers were received the previous day. Consequently the full text of any question will be printed only twice: when notice is given; and, when answered.)

Notice given on date shown

Publication of Questions	Answer to be lodged by
Q & A No. 58 (Including Question Nos 0320 to 0326)	16 August 2019
Q & A No. 59 (Including Question Nos 0327 to 0330)	19 August 2019
Q & A No. 60 (Including Question Nos 0331 to 0334)	20 August 2019
Q & A No. 61 (Questions—Nil)	-
Q & A No. 62 (Questions—Nil)	-
Q & A No. 63 (Including Question Nos 0335 to 0337)	23 August 2019
Q & A No. 64 (Questions—Nil)	-
Q & A No. 65 (Including Question Nos 0338 to 0342)	27 August 2019
Q & A No. 66 (Including Question Nos 0343 to 0353)	28 August 2019
Q & A No. 67 (Including Question Nos 0354 to 0355)	29 August 2019
Q & A No. 68 (Questions—Nil)	-
Q & A No. 69 (Including Question Nos 0356 to 0359)	02 September 2019
Q & A No. 70 (Including Question Nos 0360 to 0361)	03 September 2019
Q & A No. 71 (Including Question Nos 0362 to 0363)	04 September 2019
Q & A No. 72 (Including Question Nos 0364 to 0366)	05 September 2019
Q & A No. 73 (Including Question Nos 0367 to 0368)	06 September 2019

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(Paper No. 58)

- *320 COUNTER TERRORISM AND CORRECTIONS—LANE COVE COUNCIL—Mr Primrose asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Learning representing the Minister for Counter Terrorism and Corrections—

In relation to the unanimous resolution by Lane Cove Council on 20th August 2018 to request a moratorium on residential planning proposals in their council area:

- (1) On 30th October 2018 did you inform a public forum organised by the Lane Cove Planning Alliance that you had written to the Greater Sydney Commission, requesting advice on how to respond to this unanimous decision of Lane Cove Council?
 - (a) Was the request by you sent by post or by email?
 - (i) On what date did you write this letter, or send this email?
 - (b) Was the response from the Greater Sydney Commission sent to you by post or by email?
 - (i) On what date was this letter written, or this email sent?
- (2) What advice was given to you by the Greater Sydney Commission regarding this matter?
- (3) Will you make a copy of this response publicly available?
 - (a) If not, why not?

Answer—

No. It is my recollection that I informed the public forum that I intended to refer the Lane Cove South Planning Proposal for review by the Greater Sydney Commission and Independent Planning Commission before finalisation of the precinct plans. I am informed that the aforementioned referral was sent by post and by email last year. I do not locate any written response from the Greater Sydney Commission.

- *321 PLANNING AND PUBLIC SPACES—LANE COVE COUNCIL—Mr Primrose asked the Minister for Mental Health, Regional Youth and Women representing the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces—

- (1) Does the Government support the call by Lane Cove Council for a moratorium on residential planning proposals in its council area?
 - (a) If so, for what reasons?

Answer—

I am advised:

On 7 September 2018, Lane Cove Council requested that former Minister for Planning, Minister Roberts agree to a moratorium on residential planning proposals within the LGA until 1 July 2020 or until the completion of the St Leonards and Crows Nest Planned Precinct.

On 16 November 2018, the former Minister requested the Greater Sydney Commission (GSC) provide advice following Council's request for a moratorium.

On 14 December 2018, the GSC responded to the former Minister advising that Council is currently working with the GSC on its LEP Review and Draft Local Strategic Planning Statement (LSPS), which will guide the extent of development and the implications and requirements this has on infrastructure and where and what levels of housing are able to be achieved in the Lane Cove LGA.

The GSC confirmed that it would be able to provide a more detailed response to the Minister's request for advice once Council's LEP Health Check (Phase 2 Assurance) had been completed and its Draft LSPS had commenced exhibition.

Council's LEP Health Check was completed in March/April 2019. Its Draft LSPS is yet to be exhibited but is required to commence exhibition prior to 31 October 2019.

Council has also yet to publicly exhibit its Draft Housing Strategy. The strategy will establish Council's vision for providing housing in the LGA over the next 10-20 years and will help to inform the priorities and actions of its LSPS.

Until Council's Draft LSPS and Housing Strategy have been exhibited, and the GSC has subsequently provided its advice, I am unable to appropriately consider Lane Cove Council' request for a moratorium on planning proposals.

- *322 HEALTH AND MEDICAL RESEARCH—HEALTH EFFECTS OF SMOKE IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS—Mr Primrose asked the Minister for Mental Health, Regional Youth and Women representing the Minister for Health and Medical Research—

In your answer to my Question On Notice Number 0257, you advise that 'exposure to smoke from wood burning heaters may have adverse health effects.'

- (1) What are the citations of the most recent evidence on which this answer is based?
- (2) What specific research has been conducted in NSW in the last ten years on the possible health effects of smoke discharged from the flues or chimneys of wood burning heaters in residential areas?

Answer—

(1) - (2)

Wood heaters emit PM2.5 air pollution. Major reviews of the evidence on the health effects of PM2.5 air pollution have been conducted by the World Health Organization and the United States Environmental Protection Agency:

- <https://www.who.int/phe/healthtopics/outdoorair/outdoorairaqg/en/>
- <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/environment-and-health/air-quality/publications/2013/review-of-evidence-on-health-aspects-of-air-pollution-revihaap-project-final-technical-report>
- <https://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/risk/recorddisplay.cfm?deid=216546>
- <https://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/isa/recorddisplay.cfm?deid=341593>

The NSW Environment Protection Authority has developed an A' Emissions Inventory which identifies the contribution of each source to air pollution. Data available online.

- *323 PLANNING AND PUBLIC SPACES—NSW PLANNING LAWS FOR THE REJECTION OF FOSSIL FUEL EXTRACTION PROJECTS—Mr Latham asked the Minister for Mental Health, Regional Youth and Women representing the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces—

- (1) Which clauses in the New South Wales planning laws allow for the rejection of fossil fuel extraction projects on the basis of their impact on the world's climate?

- (a) What are the details?

Answer—

I am advised:

Under Section 4.15 of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979, when determining a development application, a consent authority must consider the likely impacts of a development, including environmental impacts on both the natural and built environments, and social and economic impacts in the locality.

A series of court decisions have interpreted relevant sections of the Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 to include assessment of climate impacts.

In 2007, the former Labor Government created the State Environmental Planning Policy (Mining, Petroleum Production and Extractive Industries) 2007, which stipulates that before determining an application for mining, petroleum production or extractive industry, a consent authority must also consider:

- whether or not the consent should be issued subject to conditions aimed at ensuring that the development is undertaken in an environmentally responsible manner, including conditions to ensure that greenhouse gas emissions are minimised to the greatest extent practicable; and
- an assessment of the greenhouse gas emissions (including downstream emissions) of the development, and must do so having regard to any applicable State or national policies, programs or guidelines concerning greenhouse gas emissions.

*324 POLICE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES—NSW POLICE FORCE STRIP SEARCHES AND PROPORTION OF CHARGES AND CONVICTIONS—Mr Latham asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Learning representing the Minister for Police and Emergency Services—

- (1) How many strip searches were conducted by the New South Wales Police Force for each of the past five years?
- (a) What proportion resulted in charges and convictions?
- (b) For each year, what were the most serious crimes which resulted in a conviction?

Answer—

I am advised:

(1)	2014-15	3,724
	2015-16	5,063
	2016-17	4,445
	2017-18	5,476
	2018-19	5,362

- (a) The NSW Police Force data does not distinguish between charges arising because of something found in a strip search and charges arising where a strip search was merely part of the offender's arrest (ie the charges relate to offending detected immediately prior to a strip search being conducted).

Offending can also be dealt with by means other than charging, such as a Criminal Infringement Notice or a diversion under the Young Offenders Act.

(b)	Year	Most serious category of offence convicted following a strip search
	2014	Import illicit drugs
	2015	Deal or traffic in illicit drugs - commercial quantity
	2016	Non-assaultive sexual offences^
	2017	Aggravated sexual assault
	2018	Child pornography offences

^ category includes sexual offences not elsewhere classified such as voyeurism, peeping-tom, gross indecency, wilful exposure

*325 PLANNING AND PUBLIC SPACES—PLANNING APPROVAL PROCESS—Mr Latham asked the Minister for Mental Health, Regional Youth and Women representing the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces—

- (1) For each of the past five years for each of the planning panels run by the New South Wales Government:
- (a) What has been the average time for development approval?
- (b) What has been the percentage of development not approved?
- (2) For each of the past five years what has been the average time for approval of State Significant Developments?
- (a) What has been the percentage of these developments not being approved?
- (3) What comparative analysis has the Minister's department undertaken of the efficiency of the New South Wales planning approval process and other Australian states?

Answer—

I am advised:

1.

Councils are responsible for the assessment of development applications determined by a planning panel. Since 2015-16, planning panels determine a development application on average within 14 days of receiving the Council's assessment report.

For the former Sydney East Joint Regional Planning Panel (the JRPP), which ceased to exist in November 2016:

- Between July and November 2016, the JRPP determined a total of 39 applications before it was abolished. Of this total, 2.5 per cent were refused by the JRPP. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 93 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took 717 days to be approved. The average approval time was 250 days.
- In the financial year 2015-16, the JRPP determined a total of 136 applications. Of this total, 10.3 per cent were refused by the JRPP. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 82 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took 642 days to be approved. The average approval time was 221 days.
- In the financial year 2014-15, the JRPP determined a total of 116 applications. Of this total, 12.9 per cent were refused by the JRPP. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 65 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took 1,246 days to be approved. The average approval time was 206 days.

For the former Sydney West Joint Regional Planning Panel (the JRPP), which ceased to exist in November 2016:

- Between July and November 2016, the JRPP determined a total of 62 applications before it was abolished. Of this total, 1.6 per cent were refused by the JRPP. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 83 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 963 days to be approved. The average approval time was 303 days.
- In the financial year 2015-16, the JRPP determined a total 168 applications. Of this total, 7.1 per cent were refused by the JRPP. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 62 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took 1,063 days to be approved. The average approval time was 291 days.
- In the financial year 2014-15, the JRPP determined a total of 124 applications. Of this total, 3.2 per cent were refused by the JRPP. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 56 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 1,079 days to be approved. The average approval time was 273 days.

For the former Sydney West Planning Panel (the Panel), which existed from November 2016 until September 2017 when it was merged with the Sydney South West Planning Panel:

- The Panel determined a total of six (6) applications. Of this total, no applications were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 86 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 421 days to be approved. The average approval time was 198 days.

For the former Sydney South West Planning Panel (the Panel), which existed from November 2016 until September 2017 when it was merged with the Sydney West Planning Panel:

- The Panel determined a total of 17 applications. Of this total, 5.9 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 121 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 650 days to be approved. The average approval time was 360 days.

For the Sydney Western City Planning Panel (the Panel), which was created in September 2017 by merging the former Sydney West and Sydney South West Planning Panels:

- In the financial year 2018-19, the Panel determined a total of 47 applications. Of this total, 6.4 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 128 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 1,006 days to be approved. The average approval time was 409 days.
- In the financial year 2017-18, the Panel determined a total of 63 applications. Of this total, 11.1 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 119 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 886 days to be approved. The average approval time was 362 days.

For the Sydney Central City Planning Panel (the Panel), which was created in November 2016, and was formerly known as the Sydney West Central Planning Panel:

- In the financial year 2018-19, the Panel determined a total of 85 applications. Of this total, 5.9 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 55 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 1,295 days to be approved. The average approval time was 439 days.

- In the financial year 2017-18, the Panel determined a total of 112 applications. Of this total, 3.6 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 45 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 1,596 days to be approved. The average approval time was 334 days.
- In the financial year 2016-17, the Panel considered a total of 24 applications. Of this total, no applications were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 76 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 786 days to be approved. The average approval time was 325 days.

For the Sydney Eastern City Planning Panel (the Panel), which was created in November 2016, and was formerly known as the Sydney Central Planning Panel:

- In the financial year 2018-19, the Panel determined a total of 45 applications. Of this total, 6.7 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 81 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 797 days to be determined. The average approval time was 314 days.
- In the financial year 2017-18, the Panel considered a total of 56 applications. Of this total, 7.1 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 90 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 608 days to be approved. The average approval time was 262 days.
- In the financial year 2016-17, the Panel considered a total of 39 applications. Of this total, 8.3 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 112 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took 499 days to be approved. The average approval time was 331 days.

For the Sydney North Planning Panel (the Panel), which was created in November 2016:

- In the financial year 2018-19, the Panel considered a total of 52 applications. Of this total, 18.2 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 81 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took 748 days to be approved. The average approval time was 274 days.
- In the financial year 2017-18, the Panel considered a total of 61 applications. Of this total, 13.1 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 70 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took 975 days to be approved. The average approval time was 267 days.
- In the financial year 2016-17, the Panel considered a total of 20 applications. Of this total, 10.0 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 138 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 538 days to be approved. The average approval time was 270 days.

For the Sydney South Planning Panel (the Panel), which was created in November 2016:

- In the financial year 2018-19, the Panel considered a total of 25 applications. Of this total, 8.0 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 138 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 870 days to be approved. The average approval time was 409 days.
- In the financial year 2017-18, the Panel considered a total of 34 applications. Of this total, 8.8 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 43 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 848 days to be approved. The average approval time was 297 days.
- In the financial year 2016-17, the Panel considered a total of 13 applications. Of this total, 23.0 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 118 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 660 days to be approved. The average approval time was 267 days.

For the Hunter and Central Coast Regional Planning Panel (the Panel):

- In the financial year 2018-19, the Panel considered a total of 39 applications. Of this total, 7.7 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 73 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 847 days to be approved. The average approval time was 338 days.
- In the financial year 2017-18, the Panel considered a total of 38 applications. Of this total, 10.5 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 21 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 938 days to be approved. The average approval time was 303 days.

- In the financial year 2016-17, the Panel considered a total of 31 applications. Of this total, 9.7 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 134 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 1,241 days to be approved. The average approval time was 357 days.
- In the financial year 2015-16, the Panel considered a total of 30 applications. Of this total, 3.3 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 119 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 756 days to be approved. The average approval time was 323 days.
- In the financial year 2014-15, the Panel considered a total of 18 applications. Of this total, no applications were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 58 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 786 days to be approved. The average approval time was 261 days.

For the Northern Regional Planning Panel (the Panel):

- In the financial year 2018-19, the Panel considered a total of 29 applications. Of this total, 10.3 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 85 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 800 days to be approved. The average approval time was 286 days.
- In the financial year 2017-18, the Panel considered a total of 23 applications. Of this total, no applications were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 63 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 783 days to be approved. The average approval time was 243 days.
- In the financial year 2016-17, the Panel considered a total of 11 applications. Of this total, no applications were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 76 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 530 days to be approved. The average approval time was 251 days.
- In the financial year 2015-16, the Panel considered a total of 28 applications. Of this total, 7.1 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 57 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 737 days to be approved. The average approval time was 296 days.
- In the financial year 2014-15, the Panel considered a total of 16 applications. Of this total, 6.3 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 80 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 1,034 days to be approved. The average approval time was 321 days.

For the Southern Regional Planning Panel (the Panel):

- In the financial year 2018-19, the Panel considered a total of 24 applications. Of this total, 4.2 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 141 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 1,265 days to be approved. The average approval time was 445 days.
- In the financial year 2017-18, the Panel considered a total of 27 applications. Of this total, 11.1 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 83 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 615 days to be approved. The average approval time was 243 days.
- In the financial year 2016-17, the Panel considered a total of 15 applications. Of this total, 20.0 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 112 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 621 days to be approved. The average approval time was 320 days.
- In the financial year 2015-16, the Panel considered a total of 31 applications. Of this total, 12.9 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 62 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 611 days to be approved. The average approval time was 239 days.
- In the financial year 2014-15, the Panel considered a total of 18 applications. Of this total, no applications were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 137 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 799 days to be approved. The average approval time was 328 days.

For the Western Regional Planning Panel (the Panel):

- In the financial year 2018-19, the Panel considered a total of 14 applications. Of this total, 7.1 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 60 days.

Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 440 days to be approved. The average approval time was 242 days.

- In the financial year 2017-18, the Panel considered a total of 20 applications. Of this total, 5.0 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 67 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 813 days to be approved. The average approval time was 239 days.
- In the financial year 2016-17, the Panel considered a total of 10 applications. Of this total, no applications were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 85 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 588 days to be approved. The average approval time was 216 days.
- In the financial year 2015-16, the Panel considered a total of 10 applications. Of this total, no applications were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 42 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 2,097 days to be approved. The average approval time was 359 days.
- In the financial year 2014-15, the Panel considered a total of 11 applications. Of this total, 9.1 per cent were refused by the Panel. The shortest time taken to approve an application was 88 days. Conversely, due to its complexity, an individual application took up to 416 days to be approved. The average approval time was 193 days.

2.

In 2014, former Premier Mike Baird committed to reducing the time taken to determine State Significant development applications. In 2013-14, the average days it took to determine a State Significant development application was 264 days. In 2018-19, the average was 141 days. This is an average reduction of 123 days.

For the average time to determine State Significant development:

Year	Average days in Government hands
2018/19	141
2017/18	144
2016/17	153
2015/16	152
2014/15	203

a) For the percentage of these State Significant developments not being approved:

Year	Refusal rate
2018/19	4%
2017/18	1%
2016/17	3%
2015/16	0%
2014/15	0%

In 2014/15, across all local councils in NSW, 2.46% of all development applications were not approved.

3.

The Department of Planning, Industry & Environment has previously done investigations into the planning systems of different jurisdictions, to inform various pieces of policy work.

However, direct comparisons between jurisdictions based on assessment timeframes are not of significant value in analysis due to the different planning systems, processes and context in each jurisdiction.

*326 REGIONAL NEW SOUTH WALES, INDUSTRY AND TRADE—FORESTRY LOGGING AND EMPLOYEE NUMBERS BY DIVISION—Mr Shoebridge asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Learning representing the Deputy Premier, Minister for Regional New South Wales, Industry and Trade—

Noting that the following information is not available in the Forestry Corporation's Annual Reports or Sustainability Reports:

(1) What is the total number of hectares logged by Forestry Commission of NSW Softwood Plantations Division:

(a) 2016/17?

- (b) 2017/18?
 - (c) 2018/19?
 - (d) 2019/20?
- (2) What is the total number of hectares logged by Forestry Commission of NSW Harwood Forests Division:
- (a) 2016/17?
 - (b) 2017/18?
 - (c) 2018/19?
 - (d) 2019/20?
- (3) What were the total number of people (or Full Time Equivalent) employed by Forestry Commission of NSW in its Harwood Forests Division:
- (a) 2016/17?
 - (b) 2017/18?
 - (c) 2018/19?
 - (d) 2019/20?
- (4) What were the total number of people (or Full Time Equivalent) employed by Forestry Commission of NSW in its Softwood Plantations Division:
- (a) 2016/17?
 - (b) 2017/18?
 - (c) 2018/19?
 - (d) 2019/20?

Answer—

- (1) The following figures are the area harvested by Forestry Corporation Softwood Plantations Division:
- (a) 2016/17 – this information is publicly available.
 - (b) 2017/18 – this information is publicly available.
 - (c) 2018/19 – this information is not yet available.
 - (d) 2019/20 – this information is not yet available.
- (2) The following figures are the area harvested by Forestry Corporation Hardwood Forests Division:
- (a) 2016/17 – this information is publicly available.
 - (b) 2017/18 – this information is publicly available.
 - (c) 2018/19 – this information is not yet available.
 - (d) 2019/20 – this information is not yet available.
- (3) The following figures are full time equivalent employee numbers as at 30 June for each year.
- (a) 266
 - (b) 252
 - (c) 274
 - (d) The financial year 2019/20 has not yet concluded and so this information is not available.
- (4) The following figures are full time equivalent employee numbers as at 30 June for each year.
- (a) 208
 - (b) 204
 - (c) 216
 - (d) The financial year 2019/20 has not yet concluded and so this information is not available.

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(Paper No. 73)

- 367 PLANNING AND PUBLIC SPACES—LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS—Mr Field to ask the Minister for Mental Health, Regional Youth and Women representing the Minister for Planning and Public Spaces—

For each of the local government areas of Wollongong, Shellharbour, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Eurobodalla and Bega Valley (separately):

- (1) What area of land is currently zoned R1 or R2 where there is no approved residential development consent?
- (2) What area of land zoned R1 or R2 has a current residential development consent in place but where construction is yet to commence?
 - (a) How many lots are approved for residential development in these zones?
- (3) Since 2010, how many hectares of land have been rezoned to a residential zoning from a rural or environmental zoning?
- (4) How many hectares of native vegetation are currently zoned for residential development (whether or not they have a development consent in place)
 - (a) How many hectares of native vegetation are covered by existing residential development consents?
 - (b) Since 2010, how many hectares of native vegetation have been cleared for residential development?

- 368 FINANCE AND SMALL BUSINESS—DATA SETS FROM DATA NEW SOUTH WALES—Mr Veitch to ask the Minister for Finance and Small Business—

- (1) How many data sets have been deleted from Data.NSW?
- (2) How many were deleted by the public?
- (3) What are the titles of the data set that have been deleted?
- (4) When were they deleted?

David Blunt
Clerk of the Parliaments